

The Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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TERMS, IN ADVANCE.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 30, 1829.

FRIENDS' MEETING, LOWER MERION.



ORIGINAL POETRY.

ON THE EMANCIPATION OF THE IRISH CATHOLICS.

ark! the merry bells how they ring,
While freedom comes upon her ears;
ark! how sweet her attendants sing,
With glorious news from smiles afar.

Come, Hibernia, no longer mourn,
Thy laurels lie no longer torn.

It comes with a diamond sparkling crest,
Her banner'd cross spread far and free;
It comes with religion upon her breast,
And near to her feet sits liberty.

Come, Hibernia, to mourn and weep,
Thy sons no longer their bonds are kept.

A mother with her hands extended wide,
To the rich, to the poor, with accents sweet;

Or can it be thy separation's pride,
With comes with the kiss of peace to greet.

Rejoice, fair Erin, the hour is come
When you may adore your God at home.

It comes poor Erin's sons to free
From the bonds of oppression's reckless pow'r;

And light the springs across the sea,
To cheer the exile's lonely hour.

Rejoice, ye sons, in loud acclama,
Freedom's hand has broke thy chains.

Hail! to the pow'r and love divine,
Whom hand has won thy galing shalut;

Give thy knell before his shrine,

Confess the Lord in glory reigns.

Sound the trump of love and joy
To God, whose hand thy chains destroy.

ERNESTINE.

A PICTURE.

re's glisten in the hall, the scene is gay,
glowing tapers in their gilded frames,

as the broad daylight, when the glorious sun

smile on earth and deck the Heavens;

and music when there's the marble halls,

the organ voices mingle their soft notes,

angels warbling in their own bright sphere.

re's a gay group of young and carefree hearts,

of less future life, who in the dance,

light as fairies o'er the summer plains,

you that maid! she whose syph like form,

re's a smiling smile; she, whose beauteous eyes,

as the cloudless sky of smiling spring,

re's the mischief that they do,

and while they gaze upon you, are saw you

more lovely? has the Post's song,

a all creative Fancie's imagery,

told of one more beautiful?

with what grace she moves unto the strain,

the pure melody which sways the dance!

re's a being of a brighter world,

kindly deigns to dwell awhile in this,

reign the empress of the festal throng.

re's that girl! in slumber's hours

in the world's cold and strange formalities

re's us, we, great room'd together

appy to the free-wing'd birds of air,

gaily sing upon the summer trees.

re's come o'er our lives, it was feared

old adversity should be my lot,

re's fortune's brightest smiles should shear her life,

glistening jewel deck'd her snowy brow,

yet her lovely eyes outshone their brightness;

she bloom'd upon her cheeks'd her hair,

re's the garden of a fairest,

she had robb'd the garden of a fairest,

gingle with her love-suspecting curv.

re's seemed to love me—she smil'd upon me,

re's as when in infancy

ran as nimble as the mountain fawn,

re's the fertile heath, joyous to meet me,

par-ed, it seems as 'twere but yester-

re's in the garden, beneath the starlit skies,

met and vowed eternal constancy.

re's there was gladness in the parting hour;

re's I could not doubt that girl,

re's look'd so innocent and beautiful,

re's when the bare surmise of falsehood flash'd

an unwholly spirit on my brain,

re's the damning thought, as tho' the'd indeed

re's insulating Heaven's own image,

lodged in a being so divine.

re's the well lov'd partner of her youthful sports,

re's how she views me now—a distant smile

re's as we give the beggar we relieve,

re's not so kind, for that's the cheerful smile,

re's soul beaming smile, of charity—

re's views me with an eye as cold as frost,

re's she does not, but now—her smile is chang'd,

re's ring'd breath is frost compar'd with it;

re's speaks a ful' heart—the leaves the dance,

re's tear of joy in sparkling in her eye,

re's smile—of welcome plays around her lips,

re's no more—she's true! and I am happy.

ERNESTINE.

TO C***.

I would not weare a wreath of flowers

To grace my simple song;

Their sweetnes are like love's fleeting hours,

Too bright to linger long.

May cheering hope, with angel smile,

Thru' sunbeams o'er your tears,

And pleasure gild the path of toll,

Along the vale of years!

May every wish our souls can know,

Affection's brightest ray—

Be yours, love's sweetest charm to throw

Around life's check'r'd way.

W. F. MARYIN.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

The art of economising and rendering all

kinds of food as palatable and nourishing

as possible by different modes of cookery,

will repay the mistress of a household for

the investigation, and should indisputably

form a part of the regular instruction of

young females. To this as they advance to

maturess, the ancient festive rites and body-

rites, are still kept up with pride and glee.

The May-pole is an insignia planted on some

green, around which the village belles and

beaux, the country swains and lasses, gambol in

all the pleasure and innocence of frolicsome

play.

My fair youthful associates, you have now

heard the pleasures of spring, the beauties of

May, and the origin of our amusing festival—

One word more and I shall have done. For the

distinction with which I have been honoured on

this occasion, in being selected by you to pre-

side over the festivities of to-day, to be crowned

mistress of flowers and queen of this lovely sea-

son, I offer you in return all that a fond, youth-

ful heart can give—my love and friendship.

T. C. F.

THE MISCELLANIST.

COLOUR OF THE EYE.

It is a remarkable fact, and no less so, as having remained so long unobserved, that in Britain the dark-coloured eye is always found to prevail in the neighbourhood of coal-mines, and where coal is used as the general fuel; while, on the other hand, the light or blue eye belongs to those districts in which that mineral is not used; and notwithstanding the number of persons continually pouring into the coal districts, from other parts of the country, in consequence of the demand for labour, yet the proportion, in the former, of the dark eye, especially among the children, is so evident, that whoever will take the trouble to make the observation will most assuredly acknowledge the accuracy of this statement. In what way the sulphurated hydrogen, so accompanied by the coal gas, affects the pigment of the iris, it is not now my intention to inquire. I consider it sufficient, for my present purposes, to establish the connection between the use of coal, and the dark colour of the eye; though, from repeated observations, I feel assured that there are more curious facts connected with the subject than have yet come under the notice of physiologists; and which, when properly developed, will considerably alter the bearing of many opinions, hitherto entertained. *See, T. Price on British Physi-*

ology.

They regard it as a powerful tonic, and are so much accustomed to it from their earliest youth, that they would feel great inconvenience in discontinuing the use of it. The higher classes content themselves with reducing the quantity of butter; but the lower orders add a half-soup more which they "swallow" up their dinner, conceiving that they "swallow" up their butter, and so likewise the body by that channel. The proportion is universal, as well with the inhabitants of the town as with Bedouins. The lower classes are also likewise in the habit of rubbing their breast, shoulders, arms, and legs with butter, as the negro does to refresh the skin. During the war the import of this article from the interior had almost entirely ceased; but, "ever in time of peace, it is not sufficient for the consumption of Diddington, therefore, was brought out from Sowkin; but the best sort, and that which is in the greatest plenty, comes from Mawmaw, and is called here *Dablah butter*; which ship's cargoes arrive from thence, the greater part of which is again carried to Mecca. Butter is likewise imported from Coteot; this comes from Upper Egypt, and is made from buffaloes' milk; the Sowkin and Dablah ghee is from sheep's milk.

See, Burchard's Posthumous Works.

A KERRY CREDITOR.

In Crofton Croker's *Legends of Killarney*, we read the following story, illustrative of the relation between the debtor and creditor:—*Mac Mahon's magpie was named Cleesling, and though now, as with its grace covered evenness, the very abstract of dissipation and solitude, yet it once was the scene of unrestrained hospitality and mirth. Mac Mahon had a good stock of butter, a noble pack of hounds, and an excellent wine cellar. His deer park was on a hill opposite to the house, and here the gentry of Clare frequent-*

ly resorted.

Wilcox.—Friends, sir! there are no such things as relatives, at least I never found them; and when I came on up, I was a good man, and now I am an orphan.

Mac Mahon.—My mother had a husband, but I never heard of him.

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Mac

We have carefully read *The Vradias*, a Tale, and it replete with interest. The style is grand and unassuming, a merit which Tale writers generally hold in cheap estimation, and which, at least, gives it additional value. We will insert it in our next, and the writer may be assured that we shall regard the continuance of correspondence as an especial favour.

The young gentleman at Pittsburg, who have promised us their contributions, shall receive proper attention. The specimens they have made are very creditable to their taste and genius, and we shall be glad to hear from them.

Sketches of the Bar, No. 4, is received, and another to the many obligations we have already received from the writer. Its unusual merit necessarily delays its appearance for some time.

To M — C — was not received in time the poetical columns of our next No. It shall, however, appear early.

Reflexion, Carlos, is filed for publication.

Wilton shall be gratified.

H. is certainly a lover, if he is no poet.

"Ye Gods, where're I be
Iannah still be lov'd and still ador'd by me."
—*Elizelle*—*Joocan*, are thrown under able.

"Thoughts on Death, No. 3," in our last, in the 1st line of the first stanza, for "unfold," read "old," and in the 2nd line of the same, for "old," read "mould."

SUMMER.

"Summer's coming—summer's coming," and little boys and girls, to whom the long month of August is an annual jubilee—(if we may so call it)—are invited to its approach with undisguised glee. Well may ye be glad, dear juveniles, that sweet month you are freed from the frowns of your mirth-dispelling schoolmaster, and have no more before your eyes the birches rods, whereas your tender hands have so often been fagellated! Well may ye be glad of the coming of that happy time, ye ones, for then your young hearts are brim of joy, and released from the tasks imposed upon you; ye bound away in all the mirth of your unsophisticated feelings, newly-fledged birds, and your young voices together in the loud laugh and the merry shout.

Then do ye run, and leap and dance, full of the past and unconscious of the future, and perform many antic tricks and capers, full to your own satisfaction, but much to the amazement of your mamas, and more to the interest of your clothes.

Alack! alack! with what different feelings doth approach of summer inspire our minds. Dost heat, and drought,—sleepless nights and days—swarms of blood-thirsty mosquitoes, the vile and venomous insects,—the loss of and, worse than this, the loss of appetite, a thousand countless ill beside, rise up in full array before us, like the startling vision of a horrid and bewildering dream, and our flesh creep and shudder, our blood, our bones quake,

And each particular how to stand on end, its quills upon the frosty pincers."

bounded prospect of suffering lies before us looking into the glass of futurity, we detect an image of what we are destined to be. Alas! the fatness of our cheeks wasted, the fullness of our lips is no more, drops of sweat stand upon our brow, and our sun-brown countenances,—we are a wearied hound, and the whole of our man is sadly, sadly changed. Oh, sum although thou hast been singled out from all the seasons of the year, by the bright day, as the one most worthy to be thy bride, and dost receive from him the full lustre of his solar glory, still, to us thy presence is most unwelcome. Gladly, when thy upon the earth commences, gladdly would thou down in some sequestered cave, and locked in tranquil slumbers, pass away, until the reviving breath of autumnous once more into the scenes of active energetic life. Gladly would we voyage far to the north pole, and dwell among ice, or descend into the bowels of the earth, we might but escape thee; but interest, and a still, small voice whispers in our stay at home and mind your business.

yet, summer! much as we dislike thy, and the languor which thou producest, art not without thy advantages. The growing strawberries, wherewith the first month of summer abounds, are grateful to the palate, and the green peas, which contemporaneous, make the mouth water, the taste of man glad. Many, indeed, the pleasant whishes, are the fruits and vegetables whereto thy rays give birth; but chiefly, we honour thee for the spicy tomato! we honour thee for the fainting mariner, who, for days and nights has suffered the horrors of wreck, is the prospect of speedy relief; we welcome the blessed tidings of respite half-hanged criminals; than thou, blooming, wilt be to our languishing desires. We wait on asparagus till it palls upon our taste buds, and weary, but thou canst furnish a and never-tiring feast, such as Apicius enjoyed. Other vegetables "clay the site they feed," but thou, like Cleopatra, art hungry where most thou hast satisfied, than, daintiest of the dainty, and "will not wait upon" as we eat—not our crust, nor bone, we shall feel far happier than the flesh from whose table thou art exiled. The sufferings, and the fatigues of summer, will then bear patiently, for weighed against

thee, what are all these but as so much dust in the balance. Once more, tomato, we invoke thee.

TRAVELLING.

When the two lines from this city to New York, (the *Citizen* and *Union*,) commenced running the present season, an arrangement was effected by which it was agreed that the *Citizen's* Boat should leave Philadelphia, at six o'clock in the morning, and the *Union* at seven. In consequence, however, of a third line being started, this arrangement has subsequently been altered, and the Boat attached to the *Union* Line now starts at six o'clock, and the *Citizen's* Boat at seven.

The *Despatch Line* also runs a Boat at six o'clock, and the competition between this and the *Union*, is carried to a greater height than at any former time within our recollection. The Boats are pushed to the extremity of their speed, and the trip between this city and New York has been accomplished in an almost incredulous short period. However gratifying this may be to the lovers of rapid travelling, it is not without its dangers. The unusual amount of steam necessary to be employed in propelling the Boats, exposes the passengers to some risk, and the Stages are urged forward with a rapidity not only destructive to the horses, but involving a strong liability to accidents.

We had hoped that the fierce spirit of competition which, in former years, was so much manifested by the friends of both lines, had been fairly laid at rest by the arrangement to which we referred but the introduction of the new line seems to have revived it, so far as one at least, is concerned, in all its fury. Emulation to excel in these matters is an honourable and praiseworthy principle when confined within proper bounds, but where it is carried so far as to endanger the lives of the citizens, it ought to be deprecated.

MNEMONIKA,
OR THE TABLET OF MEMORY.

In the present age of book-making, a principal object of those connected with the trade, seems to be to spread the matter over as wide a surface as possible, in order to enlarge the size of the volume. For this purpose the largest size, well out into intermediate spaces, leads, and the other arts known to the craft are freely employed, while a huge margin adds greatly to the end intended to be accomplished. Not so, however, with the work before us. In this the design of the publisher seems chiefly to have been to present a large amount of useful matter in as small a space as was possible, and he has certainly succeeded. The book, as part of its title intimates, is a "Register of Events, from the earliest period to the year 1829," and will no doubt prove valuable to all classes of readers. The contents, principally furnished by Mr. Darby, favourably known as the author of the *Universal Gazetteer*, are varied, interesting and comprehensive, and reflect much credit upon the abilities and research of the Compiler. From the hasty perusal which we have been able to give the work, we feel satisfied in saying that it is much fuller and more accurate than most epitomes of the similar kind, and embraces, as far as they could be collected, in a condensed form, all the events of interest which have happened during the period of which it treats.

It is published in a neat 12 mo. volume, by Edward J. Coale, of Baltimore, and may be had at the principal book-stores of this city.

On Tuesday, the case of Dr. WATKINS came before the Circuit Court of the United States for Washington county, D. C. on a general *demurrer* to the indictments, Messrs. THOMAS SWANN and FRANCIS S. KEY appeared for the United States, and WALTER JONES and RICHARD S. COX for the accused. A sketch of Mr. JONES' argument fills something more than a column in the *NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER* of Wednesday. We extract the following from the report:—

One of these indictments charges that the said Tobias Watkins, being at the time Fourth Auditor of the Treasury of the United States, "and being an evaded person, and desiring and intending fraudulently and unjustly to obtain and secure for himself, and for his own private use, divers sums of money of the United States, with force and arms, &c. false and fraudulently wrote and addressed and caused to be sent to a certain J. K. Paulding, then a Navy Agent of the United States at the City of New York, a letter, &c. and made and executed a draft on the said J. K. Paulding, Navy Agent, aforesaid, &c. and received therefrom (from a broker) five hundred dollars, and disposed of the said money for his own use." There are other recitations of particulars, and of other like transactions in the indictment (part of which were with Mr. Harris, Navy Agent at Boston) which concludes with the general averment that the several papers referred to were, and each of them, written, drawn, &c. "without any authority therefore, but for the private gain and benefit of the said Tobias Watkins, and with intent to defraud the said United States, and as false pretences to obtain to his own use and benefit the said [sums of money] and that by means of the said several false pretences the said Tobias Watkins did, at the time and times aforesaid, defraud the said United States, of the said sums," and "dispose of the same to his own use and benefit, to the great damage of the United States, and against the peace and government of the United States."

Isaac Sanderson, of Milton, Massachusetts, has invented and secured a patent for a new and highly important improvement in the cylinder paper machine, for manufacturing paper, consisting of a counteracting horizontal whul-wheel and a power forming roller, by which the paper usually made by machine, is greatly improved in strength, strength, and durability—and several kinds of paper are made, never before produced by any machine.

From the *Philadelphia Inquirer* of May 8th.

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL STORM.—We have never witnessed a more sudden and destructive storm of hail, and rain, than the one by which Tuckahoe was visited on last Saturday evening. Indeed, we have seen many, young, and old, and all coming in saying they never, before, in this or any other country, by land or sea, ever beheld such like. It is said, that a number of persons, were overcome from the effects of the storm, and that several died.

Night had not come on, and yet it was impossible to see across the street. It may be truly said, "the wind roared, and the torrents tumbled from the hills." The hail stones were not so large as some we have heard described; but the quantity that fell was indeed surprising. The stones were about the size of a large pea, and the depth of four inches; and in places had almost filled up the road.

It came first from the north, but recurred with great rapidity to the east and south, destroying every thing before it. On the north side of Mr. Ewing's tavern a wall was left in the state, the damage done to the south-east corner of the building was little less.

Mr. Ewing's loss, however, was not more complete than that of his neighbours. All tender vegetation within the range of the storm was destroyed. The forest is disrobed of its verdure, and the ground is thickly covered with green leaves, as in autumn it is with the yellow.—

The trees of the orchard have lost their fruit, their leaves, and even their tender buds. In the fields and gardens, every thing that had prospered above the surface of the earth, is irretrievable.

The centre of the ball storm has not, we understand, been very wide, having been as bad or worse here, wherefore, though the wind has done extensive injury in preceding the center and leaves.

PIRATES IN A FAIR WAY.

The following extract of a letter from Havana, will be gratifying to all sailors, and sailors' friends:—

We have at last caught some of the pirates, and find them to be citizens of Havana; they will be hanged. One of them, in prison, requested the jailor to send four sugars, from his *hacienda*, to his father, as a present. The singular circumstance of a prisoner's sending presents abroad, excited suspicion; and the sugars were opened. Each contained a paper; and, being numbered from one to four, they formed, when numerically arranged, a letter to his father, of the following import:—"My fate is certain; I cannot escape; send me poison. Tell A. who lives in — street, B. who lives in — street, C. who lives in — street, and D. who lives in — street, to fly." They were, of course, arrested. This informal business will now, I think, be put to a stop, so far as I can see.

Centreville, (Indiana,) May 16.—The large Elephant, *Tippoo Sultan*, which was exhibited in this place last week, escaped from his keepers, in the night, unnoticed; and after reconnoitring the country around, removing such fences, trees, and other light articles as came in his way, the old gentleman ceased his perambulations about a mile from town, where he was found the next morning, quietly resting himself. On leaving Richmond one of the drivers seemed to be in a greater hurry than was agreeable, when his master, by way of a hint, gave him and his horse such a rap, with his trunk, as upset them both, and the horse was so severely injured with the blow, that he was killed by his owner on the spot. After the horse fell, *Tippoo* placed his foot on the *little Indian*, as a cap would on a mouse.

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The following extract of a letter from Havana, will be gratifying to all sailors, and sailors' friends:—

We have at last caught some of the pirates, and find them to be citizens of Havana; they will be hanged. One of them, in prison, requested the jailor to send four sugars, from his *hacienda*, to his father, as a present. The singular circumstance of a prisoner's sending presents abroad, excited suspicion; and the sugars were opened. Each contained a paper; and, being numbered from one to four, they formed, when numerically arranged, a letter to his father, of the following import:—"My fate is certain; I cannot escape; send me poison. Tell A. who lives in — street, B. who lives in — street, C. who lives in — street, and D. who lives in — street, to fly." They were, of course, arrested. This informal business will now, I think, be put to a stop, so far as I can see.

PIRATES IN A FAIR WAY

and forced the Maltese, after enduring heavy losses, to re-embark, weighed anchor, and crossed the Gulf. Hugo now saw that the progress on which he had staked his fortune was ruined, and had with disappointment observed an abandoning his home and his country, and becoming a outlaw amidst the men that had witnessed his defeat. In the course of a very short time he had collected round him a fleet of twenty sail, manned by Italians, Greeks, Maltese, and Levantines, who had joined his flag, and with these he pursued his course of lawless rapine. No corner of the Mediterranean was safe from his presence, he swept hither to there, and passed from sea to sea, with the glee of a spirit, and the speed of the lightning. Once by one the whole circle of lands beyond his territories, and at stated periods the ports of Crevelier were seen entering the harbours of the Archipelago, to receive his armed import, and on their ready compliance with his demands, returning again in peace to the retreats of their chief. His career, however, was unmarked by murder, and his excursions unmarked by needless bloodshed. He was, in fact, rather a favourite with the Greeks, nor had he, in any case, proceeded to use violence towards them, save the military instance of the island of Andros. The natives had insulted his officers and refused to contribute the sums which he had demanded, but in the silence of midnight, the galley of Hugo cast anchor beneath their city, he landed sword in hand, and the morning dawned, had pillaged it from the cliff to the sea; the houses of the inhabitants were robbed of their wealth, and the warehouses of the merchants were burst open and emptied by the pirates. Crevelier sailed off with a booty sufficient to have enriched his family for generations, nor did he ever restore a single crown, save the property of one French gentleman, which he returned to him at the request of the Marquis de Noistel, the ambassador to the Porte from the Court of France. Fourteen years he continued to infest the shores of Turkey, nor were the efforts of Captain Pacha ever able to discover his haunts or destroy his squadron. His favourite retreat was, however, the island of Paros, and it is said that the fortress near Marmora, and the tales of the islanders relating to Crevelier, gave to Lord Byron the idea of Conrad, and the scene of the Pirate's Isle. Amidst all his exploits, his chief's curse was the taking of Potra, one of the principal towns in the island of Melos, which he accomplished in the year 1826, nor has the unfortunate district yet recovered from the effects of his devastating visit. His followers landed on the shore in the evening, and having searched for the distance of three leagues into the interior, sealed the walls at midnight.

The terrified Melians, awaking from their slumbers, fled in haste to conceal themselves, and abandoned their houses to spoliation and plunder. During three hours, the band of the Corsairs were employed in securing their prey, and at daylight returned to Crevelier, who had remained in the galley to guard the shores till their arrival. They brought with them a horde of five hundred slaves, and a quantity of plate, rich garments, silken carpets, precious stuffs, guns and money, whose value is stated at a sum beyond calculation or credit. Hugo was about to abandon his lawless pursuits for ever, and betake himself to home and retirement, and, as a finishing blow against the detested Ottomans, he resolved on concluding his career by the plunder of a rich caravan, which was expected to pass from Alexandria to Constantinople. His squadron was despatched on the lookout to the various islands in the vicinity of Cyprus, whilst he himself retired with two other galleys to the harbour of Stambala to await their report, before completing his decisive arrangements for attacking the convoy. But here his career was destined to close: he had on board his vessel, as his yatch, a Savoyard whom he had rescued from slavery, and imagined he had attached to him by long years of kindness. One day he had given him a blow in anger, but his resentful son died away, and he fancied it was forgotten. The wretched had, however, treasured up the wrong, as a miser guards the talisman of his fortunes, nor was an opportunity long wanting to revenge it. Crevelier, unconscious of injury, had often entrusted to the mercantile key of his sainte barbe, or powder-room, and on the day he was about to sail from Stambala, the Savoyard had neglected to return it to him. He went below, attached a slow match to one of the many barrels, and returning on deck, raved ashore with one or two of his companions, with a smile on his treacherous lips, and lightness at his livid heart. The corsair was seated in his cabin on the poop, with the two other commanders, when the match communicated. The vessel, bursting into a thousand atoms, was hurled into the air, in the midst of a volcano of flames and blazing timbers, and when the terrific explosion had subsided, their bodies, and those of two hundred of their murdered companions, were washed by the agitated waves on the shores of the island. The name of Crevelier is still mentioned with awe by the seamen of Mycene and Mile; but admiration rather than terror attaches to his memory; his story I have often heard from the sailors of the Greek navy, and a sketch of his history will be found in the volume of old Bonhert, the Jesuit, who professed to have met him in the Aegean, and to speak of his exploits from personal knowledge of the author.

Evening Post.

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HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The first annual report of the Board of Managers of this invaluable institution was made a short time since, and has subsequently been published in several of the daily papers. We regret that our circumscribed limits will not permit us to furnish it entire.

After noticing the necessity of erecting a suitable building, the difficulties encountered in obtaining the means, and the manner in which these were overcome, the managers proceed to say—

The building committee made their final report and were discharged on the 3d of April. The total amount of their expenditure, which is believed was conducted with scrupulous precision and economy, is \$38,025 16. That nothing has been wasted or mismanaged in this large disbursement, will be apparent from the structure itself. Of ample space to accommodate 172 inmates, each with a separate dormitory, it is composed of unexceptionable materials, put together with skill, but with the utmost simplicity. The main edifice is 85 feet in length. Its centre contains convenient apartments for a library, and for the use of the managers and the families of the officers of the institution; but the managers argue with great propriety, that more substantial benefit would arise, from receiving those only who are under sixteen years of age.

That good effects have already flowed from the exertions that have been made, will sufficiently appear by an extract from the communication lately received from the acting superintendent.

Workshops are constructed in two contiguous areas, which is surrounded by a high wall. The kitchen apartments are arranged in the rear of the centre building. Infirmaries

are provided with a view to such a location as will insure quiet to the sick, and remove the bodily from the danger of contagion. A class of moderate distinction is constructed so as to keep the different sexes from conversation and even from seeing each other. Loggias or verandas between the several buildings afford the means of recreation, exercise and rational amusement in the open air; and every thing is so constructed as to admit of enlarged accommodation on the same general plan, whenever the good effects of the experiment shall have appealed with success to public sympathy, and opportunity shall be thus attained to extend the sphere of practical benevolence.

On the 29th November 1826, the establishment was formally opened by an address from the President of the institution; three thousand copies of which were published and widely circulated. A large number of citizens attended on this occasion, who expressed the highest satisfaction with the arrangements of the place.

On the 8th December following, a boy of 14, who had been committed by the Mayor, was introduced to the discipline of the house.

The Magistrates of the city and county were invited to a meeting of the house, at which the objects of the institution, the description of persons intended to be admitted, the nature of the discipline, &c., were stated and explained with a view to interest them in the subject. Their attendance was general, and they were convinced of the efficacy and advantages of the plan.

An hundred maps and seventeen hundred volumes of books were promptly furnished by the booksellers of the city, to whom an appeal had been made. These constitute a well-selected and valuable library.

If the theory of the House of Refuge be imperfectly understood, there is little danger that its practical effects will not force themselves into notice; for the number of inmates have increased with a rapidity which threatens to be greatly disproportioned to the permanent means for their support and instruction. They are now eighty in the institution, viz.—fifty-seven boys and twenty three girls. The former are employed in book-binding, basket-making and wicker-work, shoemaking, tailoring, and carpenter's work. The latter in sewing, washing, ironing, mending, cooking, and housework generally. A description of the course of employment for a single day will serve to show the general habits and occupations of the place. The bell rings at a quarter before 5 o'clock in the morning.

At 5 o'clock the dormitories are opened, and the boys after washing and combing assemble in the hall for morning worship. Their school exercises next commence, and continue till 7 o'clock, when they breakfast. At half past 7 they go to work, and continue at work until 12, which is the time of dinner. After finishing their dinner they hear a lesson or lecture on some useful, moral or scientific subject, until one o'clock. From one until five, when they go to supper, they are engaged at their respective employments. If the work be done with in the allotted time—half an hour is allowed for recreation and play. School begins at half past five, and they remain there until a quarter before eight, when after evening prayers they return to rest, and the dormitories are all safely locked. With some slight variation, the occupations and duties of the females are conducted in a like manner.

The very nature of the institution prevents the possibility of conducting it without considerable expense. The object is to prepare the children to earn their own livelihood, and as soon as they are sufficiently instructed to become valuable apprentices to any particular trade, to bind them out, and let their labour be available at first to their masters, and afterwards to themselves. It would defeat this great object, were they to be detained, after they have given satisfactory proof of reformation, and have become habituated to labour, and when they arrive at proficiency in any art, and become capable of earning wages. The mechanics who employ the boys, allow for their daily labour, of eight working hours, 12 1/2 cents each; a sum altogether inadequate to the discharge of the share of expense which would fall to each individual.

The exhibits annexed to the Treasurer's Report, will show the actual disbursements and the sources of revenue, and will plead for a further extension of the bounty of the public. In the estimate of advantages to be derived from an establishment of this nature, its little cost in comparison with an ordinary prison, or a penitentiary, is not to be overlooked. The greater facility with which the young can be confined and kept in order, than those who are advanced in years, in cunning and in crime, diminishes the precautions against escape, and makes the buildings proportionably simple. An expenditure only to be justified by necessity, has attended the construction of prisons and penitentiaries in different parts of the country; yet the numbers proposed to be accommodated in them, bear a proportion to the expense, altogether different from the corresponding estimates adopted by a House of Refuge. In the latter institution besides, the shortness of the period contemplated for confinement, probably not averaging more than 12 months, authorizes the belief, that by a constant succession of pupils, still further increase will be given to the numbers to be accommodated, without any addition of expense.

It will be recollectcd, that the views of the Legislature, in promoting this institution, were not confined to any particular place, but embraced the probable wants of the whole Commonwealth. As the population is greatest here, the danger of idleness and crime is the most imminent.—But the house is open for the reception, not only of the idle and deserted of the neighbourhood, but of any part of Pennsylvania. The only difference consists in this—that while in the county of Philadelphia, the Managers are at liberty to reject or receive those who may be committed to their care, the proper authorities of other counties need entertain no fears that their will be inefficient, as the certificate which they give is compulsory, and the individuals who in their judgment are "proper subjects," cannot be refused. Advantage has already been taken of this provision, in the county of Delaware.

By the terms of the law, all males under the age of twenty-one, and females not exceeding the age of eighteen, may be admitted to the benefits of the institution; but the managers argue with great propriety, that more substantial benefit would arise, from receiving those only who are under sixteen years of age.

That good effects have already flowed from the exertions that have been made, will sufficiently appear by an extract from the communication lately received from the acting superintendent.

The state of the subjects, considering the shortness of the time which many, and even all have been in the institution, is of the most encouraging kind. The boys are generally attentive to their studies and to their work; and their general deportment is such as would, in any institution, procure from any of them the appellation of good boys. Some, who were the most obstinate and intractable when they came among us, are now among the most attentive and industrious.—Their behaviour, in many respects, has been commendable, and what is of great importance in any community, quarrelling, fighting, and most kinds of vicious conduct, seems to be quite unknown among them. When a boy has committed a fault, there seems to be a kind of general feeling, that he deserves, and ought to receive

punishment. The writer however found a smaller degree of obstinacy than among those who are here, and in his become more confirmed in the opinion, that care and attention, together with some encouragement to do well, will save many who would otherwise be sooner or later immersed in some of our prisons, and become worse than lost to society.

This report cannot but prove highly interesting and gratifying to all who wish the success of the institution.

COMMUNICATION.

Is private or public instruction the better mode of education? A good thing may be rendered bad by mere abuse. The mode of private teaching is more open to abuse, and seems more liable to be exhausted, yet the theory is not exhausted, nor have parents in general, been from their deep interest in the business of education, settled the above question with themselves! The practice of acquiring the arts and sciences under the instruction of a private teacher, was directed his time and talents to teach others, which it is difficult to conceive how he can do in this country years ago. The method being new, was not yet known, and the public did not then have the means to judge of it.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette says, that Mr. Campbell, the recently appointed

Treasurer of the United States, has arrived at Washington.

Fashionable gossip revives the report, and with increased confidence, that the explanation

to be given in the House of Lords immediately

after the Easter recess, of the circumstances

which led to the recall of a late popular Vice-

Admiral, will necessarily bring before the public the

domestic affairs of a Noble Marquis and his

MARCHIONESS, as it is affirmed, without circu-

lumlocution—that the refusal of a place in the

Irish Pension List to the Noble Lady in question.

Morning Chronicle.

According to the Miner's Journal, 50 or 60

men and 500 or 1000 labourers, would find

immediate employment at and near Mount Car-

bon.

The Plattsburgh Republican mentions that at

St. John's, on the 8th inst. a young lady, in a

state of mental derangement, jumped from the

steam boat Franklin into the river and was

drawn.

Strawberries were in the Richmond market

on Saturday week.

On Sunday last, a Te Deum was sung in the

Catholic Cathedral of this city, St. Mary's, in

thanksgiving for the emancipation of the Catho-

lics of Great Britain. To-morrow, a commemo-

ration of the same great event will take

place in the Church of St. Augustine.

A bill of indictment was returned to the Municipal Court of Boston, on Friday, by the Grand

Jury, against Selden Braynard, for making and

uttering a forged receipt of the payment of two

promissory notes, signed "H. G. Ots," with intent to defraud Messrs. Yates & McElroy and

their Agent.

A young woman in attempting to step into a

boat at Kensington on Sunday afternoon, acci-

dentally fell into the river, and was drowned.

At Petersburgh, Va. at Saturday night, in an

affray at the house of a free negro, one of that

class was killed, and his brother so hurt that

death was expected. Two or three free blacks,

suspected of having had a hand in the matter,

have been committed.

The Balfour, N. Y. Journal states that the

time of emigration was never known to set so

heavily past that place, as at the present

moment. No less than three thousand persons are

computed to have arrived there within the past

week on their way to the western wilds.

At a Ladies' Fair held in Roxbury, Mass.

500 tickets were sold at one shilling each.

Among the wonders which the bright eyes

accomplished, they induced one man to pay ten

dollars for a slice of cake, and another five for a

a slice of Constantinople.

The Albany Argus states that the stock of

the new Merchants and Mechanics' Bank, of Troy,

the books of which were opened in that city

last week was not only all subscribed, but that

there was an excess of more than \$150,000.

A society has recently been established in

Boston, and a constitution adopted, for the pro-

motion of the rights and interests of bona de-

dicts, and the benefit and relief of honest

debtors.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Duke of Wellington is still much indis-

posed, although not seriously ill. It is consider-

highly probable that he will resign his office

within a few months; as, notwithstanding all the

care he takes of his health, it is found to be

quite unequal to the fatigues and anxieties of his

position.

Mr. O'Connell still talks confidently of taking

his seat on the restoration of the House. His

friends say, that Ministers will not offer any ap-

peal to his doing so; but it is expected that

a furious onset will be made by the Orange

members. Should he be unable to take his seat

without a new election for Clare, he will, it is

supposed, be returned without opposition, as Mr.

